North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1850. NO. 8.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion: Containing rules and regulations for everything relating to the arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing, and Glass Staining; Numerous useful and valuable Receipts, Tests for the Detection of Adulterations in Oils, Colors, &c., and a statement of the Disease and Accidents to which Painters, Gilders, and Varnishers are particularly liable; with the simplest methods of prevention and remedy. In one Volume, small 12mo. cloth.

The Dyer and Color-maker's Companion; containing upwards of Two Hundred Receipts for making Colors, on the most approved principles, for all the various styles and fabrics now in existence. With the scouring process, and plain directions for Preparing, Washing off, and Finishing the Goods. In one volume, small 12mo. cloth.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 18th 1850. —6

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union*, and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

STOLEN.

STOLEN on the 13th November, a gold lever watch, with a gold guard chain attached. My name is written in full within the watch, and the initials J. A. W. are cut on the back.

Whoever brings this watch to me, or will give me any information concerning it, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES A. WASHINGTON.

Chapel Hill, November 14th, 1850. 7—3t.

Public Meeting in Granville.

THE Citizens of Granville County, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Oxford, of Tuesday of December Court, where they may expect to hear addresses from several distinguished sons of Carolina, on the questions of the day.

MANY CITIZENS.

Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

Register, Times, and Star please copy.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 20th instant, a negro girl named *Mima*. She says she belongs to William Smith, of Johnston County. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1850. 7—tf.

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Second supply of Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN if you want a good fitting coat, made in the latest styles, call at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,

Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind, *RECEIVED DAILY.*

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the *very* thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore. J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST,

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my ***STOCK IS LARGE,*** and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, residing in Johnston County, a negro boy named *Dave*, or *Henry*. Said boy is about 28 years of age, yellow complexion, weighs about 165 pounds. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Penny's, in said County, as I bought him from that neighborhood. Said boy has a down look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

A. W. RICHARDSON.

November 9, 1850. 4—4t.pd.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrant a good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

J. J. BIGGS,

SYLVESTER SMITH.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck; Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50. Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

November 9. 842—

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immedtate application to Oliver and Proctor. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

Medicine Gasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout in Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities, well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, N ov. 12th, 1850. 4—

Fine Fancy Cass Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Overseer Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, to superintend about 100 hands. He must be sober, honest and capable. No other need apply.

J. O. WATSON.

Raleigh, Nov. 9th, 1850. 3—3t pd

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

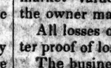
This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

PIANOS! PIANOS!



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,

No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow ly pd.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO., N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co.
Wilmington, 21st October, 1850.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 833—tf.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

oard per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Brooches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

Richmond, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.

RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,

JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do,
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametas,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Cnameleon Turks,
Englich, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and	Castings, Trace Chains, and
Brown Sugars,	Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and	Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

[CONCLUDED.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In this age of intellectual advancement, in the middle of the 19th century, and to this enlightened body, it would be a waste of words to press upon your attention, or to offer arguments to prove the value of a wise and liberal system of popular education. It is the sheet-anchor and basis of republican Liberty. Deeply impressed with this truth, the Framers of our Government engrafted it in our Constitution as a solemn injunction upon the People's Representatives that "Schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the Masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices."

This provision in our fundamental law from various causes, but chiefly from the want of means, remained for nearly half a century dormant and unheeded.

In the year 1825, a law was passed upon the subject for the first time; a fund was created, a Board established to invest and manage it, and after a successful accumulation of its proceeds, an act was passed in the year 1840, establishing a system of Common Schools and directing an annual distribution to be made among the People of the net annual income of this Fund.

I call your attention to the fact that, by the law of 1825, this fund was set apart for the education of the youth of the State, and a Legislative pledge was therein given to the public, that the annual income "*should be divided out among the counties in proportion to the free white population of each.*"

In the year 1840, when the system was put into operation, this division was ordered to be made among the Counties, *not in proportion to their white but federal population.* By this process, those counties in the State, containing a sparse white population and but few white children to educate, yet containing many slaves and free negroes, receive the larger portion of this public bounty: while those counties having a large white population and many children to educate, yet having few slaves and free negroes, receive the smaller share.

This arrangement I hold to be wrong.

This common Fund having been provided and designed for the education, not of the rich, nor of the poor, exclusively, but for all the white children of the State alike, ought, in my judgement, to be divided equally amongst them, whether their residence happens to be, or not to be, in a community holding slaves and free negroes.

It should be borne in mind that the capital from which this annual income proceeds was not raised by taxes on Federal population, but from other sources of public revenue. The argument, therefore, that this distribution should be made among the people according to federal numbers, because it was derived from them on that basis of taxation, is without foundation.

As to the argument that a portion of the capital was received from the General Government in her distribution among the States of the surplus revenue, and that should North Carolina be called upon to refund the money, it would be raised by taxing Federal population, it is a sufficient answer, that at this late day, no man seriously entertains the opinion that the States will ever be called on to refund that money. And, moreover it must be borne in mind that that portion of this surplus revenue which constitutes a part of our Literary Fund, was invested in the stocks of the Bank of the State and of Cape Fear, and if a return of it shall become indispensable, that it can be readily effected by a transfer or sale of the stock, and not by the imposition of taxes of any sort.

But I shall not detain you with an argument of this question.

The rule adopted by the distribution Act of 1840, carries on its face a violation of the spirit and object of the injunction of the Constitution: is a breach of the public faith given by the Legislature of 1825: is at variance with the rule in other Southern States; divides the fund not according to the *public necessity*, but the *wealth* of the people, and is in itself unequal and unjust.

I recommend therefore a change, by law, of the basis of distribution of the Common School Fund: That henceforth the same shall be divided among the Counties in proportion to their number of white people or white children, and not in proportion to the federal computation of white people and slaves and free negroes combined.

But this system is deficient, not only in its organization, but in accountability, uniformity and its general management.

For a period of ten years, about $90,000 have been placed annually in the hands of the various school committees of the State; a sum larger than the whole amount of the State's Revenue paid into the Pubic Treasury during that period. This large sum, forming an aggregate of nearly a million of dollars, has within this brief period been spent, and yet no adequate provision has been made, much less enforced, for even informing the people or their representatives what has become of it, or how it has been spent.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, in obedience to an act of the last session of the General Assembly, compiled and published, and caused to be circulated throughout the State, six thousand copies of a pamphlet containing an abstract of the School laws, together with an appendix of precedents and appropriate forms of returns.

In this, it will be seen, that the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents in each county is required, within fifteen days of the first day of November in each year, to report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund a copy of his school account, audited and settled by the committee of Finance or the Clerk of the County Court of his county, together with the number of children in his county, the number taught in the preceding year, and the length of time the schools have been kept up. Yet this duty has been performed by only *seven superintendents throughout the whole State!* and I am altogether unable to give you the information required on these points, or to make satisfactory exhibit of the disposition which has been made of these large sums of money. It should be made an indispensable pre-requisite to the payment to any county of its quota, in future, that the chairman of the board of superintendents should file with the Literary Board a copy of all his accounts, audited and passed upon, together with his report of statistics as required by law; and the Public Treasurer should be prohibited from paying out the money without a certificate from the Board that this rule had been complied with. At present there is no specific mode pointed out, nor is it made the duty of any particular person to compel the receivers of this fund in the several counties to settle their accounts. Those who choose to do so, submit them to the committees of Finance or County Court Clerks; while those who fail to do so, escape forfeiture or censure. It may be safely stated that thousands of dollars remain from year to year in the hands of superintendents; and if a rigid settlement were enforced, the public would be astounded at the aggregate sum thus withheld from its legitimate destination.

The whole fund, annually distributed, although large, is yet inadequate to the public exigency. According to the provisions of the exisiting law, the several County Courts may, in their discretion, levy a tax, as other taxes are levied for county purposes, not less than one half the amount annually received from the Literary Fund. Were this provision compulsory, or carried out in good faith in all the counties, the fund would be so augmented as to increase the number of schools and also the length of time they might be kept up. But it is believed that there is no uniform rule upon this subject. Some of the counties, with commendable spirit, levy a fair tax, others levy a very small one, while very many of the counties levy no tax at all.

Hence it results that in those counties dependent solely on the Literary Fund, the sum they receive, when subdivided among a large number of school districts, is so small for each that many of the districts have no schools at all and derive no benefit from the provision.

It is believed, that in many parts of the State public attention has not been sufficiently awakened to the great importance and blessings of the limited and partial ininstruction even, to the rising generation, which may be obtained in these schools.

Our People do not take hold of the subject with that energy and spirit essential to its success. A general listlessness prevails. Those that can afford it, send their children elsewhere to school, while the poorer classes keep theirs at home to work. Throughout the State you see every where on the highways school houses deserted, the doors broken from their hinges, and the grass growing in the yard. Why is this? Besides those already alluded to, one prominent cause doubtless is the difficulty of procuring proper teachers, qualified by education and good morals, to direct the young. Our men prefer, for the most part, more active employment. Let female teachers then be patronised and employed. They would be satisfied with smaller compensation, while their soft and gentle manners, purer morals, greater tact in instructing young children and taming the wild and stubborn, fit them in a peculiar degree for this office.

In some of the counties, I am happy to be able to say, that their schools are well managed and are accomplishing, with marked effect, the beneficient results aimed at by the law; and it is to be hoped that such is the case in others. But there is no official information upon the subject, and what I design to say is, that the very want of this information demonstrates the absolute necessity of some radical amendment. This necessity suggests the expediency of creating a new officer in the Government, to take the general charge of this whole business, in accordance with the practice in other States, and with the earnest and repeated recommendation of my predecessors.

This officer might be designated the Minister of Public Instruction, or the General Superintendent of Common Schools. It should be made his duty to examine all the Public schools in the State, ascertain the length of time each district school is kept up, the number and qualification of Teachers, the mode of instruction; to direct the arrangement of school houses, and procuring proper school books, the settlement and arrangement of the financial department; and he should be required to report to the Legislature upon all these matters, with such observations as experience might suggest, upon the general condition and efficiency of our system, and the most practicable means of improving it. The duties of such an officer would be laborious, and the salary should be such as would command the most eminent qualifications, and engage undivided attention.

His compensation might be charged upon the Literary Fund, and not drawn from the general Treasury; and it would be returned to that fund in ten-fold value, by imparting healthfulness and vigor and efficiency to the system.

The last General Assembly seems to have been fully aware of the necessity of some general supervision; but while they declined to authorize the appointment of one general supervisor at a reasonable salary, they authorized each county court to appoint one for each County, at a salary of $250 each, with power given to the Courts to lay a tax to pay it.

In my judgment it is much better to have one general superintendent, competent and responsible, at an expense of $2,500, paid out of the Literary Fund, than to have *seventy-nine* superintendents dispersed through the State, without concert or union of design and action, at an aggregate expense of $19,700 per annum, drawn, too, from the pockets of the people by taxation.

Our common school system, then, regarded either in the light of the patriotic and noble puposes intended to be accomplished by it, or considered with reference to the proper direction and fair disbursement of so large a sum of public money, requires thorough revision and amendment.

Having been a member of the Literary Board from its first organization, and having bestowed some attention upon this subject, I feel, in conclusion, fully warranted in recommending, as the most effectual means of attaining the ends referred to, the appointment of a general superintendent of common schools for the State.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will, in due time, submit a report, showing in detail the state and condition of this Fund, and the proceedings of the Board on other subjects committed to their management.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Internal Improvement of the condition of the State, has been so repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the Legislature within the past twelve years, by my predecessors in office, that nothing new can be superadded. The people are now demanding some relief for the exigency of their wants, good market towns within our own borders, and the means of cheap transportation to reach them.

The day has passed by for writing essays on the importance of Rail Roads, and Plank Roads, and navigable Rivers. The practical results in other States around us, offer their accumulated testimony of the increased wealth and enterprize which they confer upon the people, and will expose to just ridicule and contempt a State that will continue to shut her eyes upon the light of experience, and fold her arms in apathy and sloth, when her very existence demands patriotic, energetic and enlightened action.

The public works now in progress in North Carolina, exhibit the fruits of an awakened sensibility, and point with unerring certainty and force to the prosecution and completion of others not yet commenced.

The extension of the North Carolina Rail Road East and West, connecting it, on one hand, with the commerce of the Atlantic Ocean, and, on the other, with that great current and stream of intercommunication in a high degree forming the ligaments and arteries of the National Union, must occupy a prominent position in any scheme promising to ennoble and improve the State.

Other works, more sectional in their character, will readily present themselves to the favorable consideration of those more immediately interested in them. To what extent it will be prudent at this time to embark in new works of Internal Improvement, until ample means shall have been provided for the faithful and energetic completion of those already authorized and undertaken, it is not for me to say.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road being now the property of the State, will claim that attention which is due to it, as well from the consideration of its convenience and value to a large portion of the State as on account of the deep pecuniary interest which is attached to it as the State's property.

The superstructure of the road, both of iron and wood, is in a very dilapidated condition, and extensive repairs are absolutely indispensable to its further use. The commissioners to whose care the Legislature committed it, have with watchful indulgence and with the efficient aid of the President and the other officers of the Road, kept it up; and by curtailing expenses, reducing salaries and enforcing the strictest economy in all its departments, have been able to continue its operations without making it a charge upon the State. Its receipts for the year 1849, have been equal to about $62,150, and for the year 1850, $68,055, the whole of which has been consumed in the ordinary current expenses, and in the purchase of new iron and repairs.

To enable you to understand the true state and situation of this property and to legislate intelligibly upon the subject, the Board of Commissioners employed Maj. S. M. Fox, an Engineer of skill and experience, to examine the whole line of the road and its appurtenances, the grading, the superstructure, the Bridges, Depots, Engines, &c. &c., and to make a report thereon. This will present a more reliable and satisfactory account of it than could be given by the Board of Commissioners, or the officers of the Board, or by any committee of the General Assembly. This report will be laid before you in a short time, together with a report of the President of the Road, and the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the two years last past.

STATE'S CLAIM ON UNITED STATES.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, relating to the State's claim against the General Government, for money advanced, and transportation furnished to the North Carolina volunteers in the recent war with Mexico, at an early day after the adjournment of the Assembly, I procured from the Comptroller's Office the vouchers and papers pertaining to the claim, and caused them to be presented to the War Department at Washington, for the payment of the principal and interest, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress upon that subject. This claim of the State amounts, in principal money, to $9,467 73.

In the month of April ensuing, I was notified by the second auditor, that the sum of $85 25 had been allowed and would be paid on proper application, while the residue of the claim had been rejected. Whereupon, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, desiring to know the grounds of this decision, and to learn whether it were in my power to remove the objections. His reply terminated our correspondence upon the subject, and at an early day after the commencement of the late session of Congress, I addressed a circular letter to each of the Senators and Representatives, calling their attention to the matter, and inviting their co-operation in having payment of the claim provided for by an act of Congress. A bill was accordingly introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Badger; it was passed by that body and sent to the House of Representatives, where it remained, without any final action had upon it, until the termination of the session.

During the pendancy of the bill before the House of Representatives, I was again notified by the 2nd auditor, that the additional sum of $100 had been allowed at his office. No steps have been taken to place these paltry sums in the Treasury. No valid reason can be shown why this claim of North Carolina should be rejected, while similar claims from other States have been freely allowed and paid.

WESTERN TURNPIKE AND CHEROKEE LANDS.

An act was passed at your last session, "to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury, West, to the line of the State of Georgia." By this act, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint a competent and experienced Engineer and three Commissioners to survey and locate said Road; and upon the report of the Engineer and commissioners being presented to the Governor, it was made "his duty further to appoint one of said Commissioners, or other suitable person, to act as Agent of the State to contract for, and superintend the making of said Road."

The demand, in the neighboring States, for men of science and practical skill in civil engineering, for their various public works of Internal Improvement, was such, that I met with some difficulty and delay in procuring the services of a suitable Engineer for the work in question. Major S. Moylan Fox at length presented himself, and being satisfied entirely of his skill and fitness, I appointed him Engineer, and Messrs. Andrew H. Shuford, of Catawba; Jos. J. Erwin, of Rutherford; and George W. Hayes, of Cherokee county, Commissioners under the act. Subsequently, Joseph J. Erwin resigned, and I appointed E. D. Austin, of Rowan, to supply the vacancy. The extent of the reconnoisances and the number of experimental lines necessary to be run to determine the most eligible route for a Road traversing a succession of mountains, which had unavoidably to be crossed, required greater labor and consumed more time, than was anticipated. Since the completion of the survey, the Engineer and his assistants have been engaged in making such a map, profile and description of the Road, as would be indispensable to the State's Agent charged with letting out and superintending its construction.

This has delayed the report of the Engineer and Commissioners, and no agent to contract for and superintend the work has been appointed.

In a few days I shall make you a special communication, transmitting a topographical chart of the Turnpike, together with a copy of the report of these functionaries, showing the cost of their work and the expenses of the party in detail; and suggesting some alterations in the law which are believed to be needful.

At present, I call the attention of the Legislature to an important inquiry connected with this subject. Among the funds appropriated and pledged for the making of this Road, are all the debts now due the State for the sales of the Cherokee lands.

It will be remembered that at the time when those sales were made, a spirit of adventure and speculation, which pervaded the United States, had been awakened with many in the purchase of these lands; while others, stimulated with the desire to retain their humble dwellings and improvements, entered also into the competition of bidders, and that the land sold, in some instances, for tenfold—in all, for prices far beyond its value. While the public domain of the State had been granted, under the entry laws, at *five cents* per acre to others, these have been sold at from *three to thirty dollars per acre.*

Impressed with a knowledge of these facts, the Legislature has from time to time granted indulgence in the collection of these debts. In the year 1814, an act was passed establishing a Board of Auditors to inquire and make report as to solvent and insolvent purchasers, and allowing those who were found to be unable to pay, to surrender their lands to the State; directing their bonds to be cancelled and delivered up, *although the sureties in said bonds might be good.* By virtue of this act, a large amount of these bonds were returned to the purchasers, and they were released from their contracts. In the year 1846, another act was passed for the relief of the same class of debtors, by which they were allowed the right of preemption of said lands at the fair cash valuation, assessed by the said Board of Auditors.

Why this discrimination between purchasers? If the principal debtors, who were unable to pay the price originally agreed upon, were released, together with their sureties, and were allowed to repurchase the same land at the new assessment, why should those who are solvent be held to a hard bargain and be compelled to pay more confessedly than the land is worth;—be forced to pay the whole of the purchase money, and in many cases be rendered bankrupt by the operation?

In my judgment it is the true policy of the State not to oppress any of her citizens, nor coerce them to the fulfilment of an ill-judged or ruinous speculation. Establish then a new board of auditors, who shall assess the fair cash valuation of the residue of the lands, and allow all purchasers to retain them at that valuation and be relieved from the excess.

By this course you will secure the speedy settlement of this protracted indebtedness, and long vexed subject; grant fair and honest relief to an oppressed but patriotic people, and attach good citizens to the State; while by the contrary exacting process, you ruin many and compel others, in order to save something from the general wreck, to abandon their homes; to quit the State, and leave nothing at last for the satisfaction of their indebtedness, but the intrinsic value of the land itself.

I commend this subject to the generous and equitable consideration of the Legislature.

In the original sales, all of the Cherokee lands not estimated to be worth twenty cents per acre, were not surveyed and offered for sale; and there remains in addition, according to the reports of the State's agents, a large quantity of these lands the property of the State not subject to the entry laws, and for the disposal of which no provision has been made.

All of the lands having, by the act of the last session, been appropriated to the construction of the Turnpike road, provision should be made at once for the bringing of the whole of them, surveyed and unsurveyed, into market, that their value may be realized and made available for the purpose declared by the act.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.

By an act of the last session of the General Assembly, chapter 89, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Public Treasurer was required to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, for three-fifths of the capital stock of said company, amounting to the sum of $120,000; and to enable the State to pay her said subscription, the Treasurer was required from time to time, as the money should be called for, to issue Bonds, under the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and to convert them into cash. In obedience to the requirements of this statute, bonds to the amount of $50,000, to the 1st November instant, have been issued and the proceeds applied as directed, leaving an amount of $70,000 to be thereafter issued, in the manner and on the terms stipulated therein. This subject will be again referred to in the Report on the Board of Internal Improvement, which will be presented at an early day.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In obedience to another act of the last session, Chapter 92, requiring the Governor of the State, upon certain terms, conditions, and limitations therein expressed, to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, for $80,000 of the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, I have made a subscription on the Books of said Company, for the first instalment of $40,000, and the Public Treasurer has paid over to the Company the sum of $20,000, as provided for by the Act.

These Companies are progressing in their enterprize with great vigor and success, and the residue of the State's subscription may be expected to be called for in a short time.

DEATH OF MEMBERS.

Having received official notice of the death of John Exum, the Senator elected in August last for the county of Wayne, and of James Tomlinson, one of the members of the House of Commons for the county of Johnston, I have issued writs of election to the Sheriffs of those counties respectively, to open the polls at the different precints, in said counties, to hold elections to supply these vacancies, according to law.

STANDARD MEASURES.

Standard Measures for the new counties and for Chatham, (to supply a loss from fire,) have been procured and transmitted, in pursuance of the act of the last session of the General Assembly.

CLUB FOOT AND HARLOW CREEK CANAL.

In obedience to the Resolution of the last Session, requesting the Governor to cause a conveyance to be made by the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county to the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the use of the State, of all the property in and appendant to the Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, which was purchased in by the Public Treasurer at a sale made by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of said county, the said deed of Conveyance has been duly executed and filed among the valuable papers of said Board.

NAG'S HEAD.

The construction of a Ship Channel at or near Nag's Head, between Albemarle Sound and the ocean, is of vast importance to the agricultural interests of a large section of North Carolina, and important also to general Commerce.

It is a work justly appertaining to and eminently deserving the attention of the General Government, and should be pressed upon the attention of Congress with a pertinacity and zeal that should command success.

Surely it cannot be that the General Government will pass over unheeded forever the urgent demand of a State, not asking charity or private bounty, but the execution of a work so essential to the general welfare of the Country.

REVISED STATUTES.

I recommend a new Revisal of the Statute Laws of the State.

The last edition has been appropriated and no new copies of the work can be obtained.

The Public Officers and Magistrates of the new counties cannot be supplied. It has now been 14 years since the laws were revised—many changes have been made and new laws passed within that period. The Statute Laws of the State should be revised by a body of competent Commissioners, their defects pointed out, amendments suggested, the new acts collated and arranged under their appropriate heads, and the work placed in such intelligible and convenient form, that the laws can be readily referred to and understood by the People.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY.

I hope I shall be pardoned for pressing upon the attention of the Legislature the oft reiterated recommendation of making provision for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. The cause of agriculture, of science and the arts demands that this shall be no longer postponed. The sagacity of our statesmen thirty years ago foresaw its advantages, and North Carolina was the very first State in the Union that took up this subject—a small appropriation was made, and the Professors of our University, at different periods, are the only persons who have entered this interesting field.

With the limited means at their command, during the short intervals of College vacations, enough only has been done to indicate the value and extent of what has been left undone.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

A Resolution was passed at the last session authorizing the Governor to procure from the public offices in London, such Documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary history of North Carolina, as might be found worthy of preservation. To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner, I tendered to the President of our University, Hon. D. L. Swain, the appointment and agency contemplated in the Resolution. He manifested an anxious desire to carry out the object proposed, if it could be done by any reasonable devotion of time and attention not incompatible with his paramount engagements. He deemed it necessary, however, before going abroad, to ascertain what portion of the documentary information desired, might be obtained at home. Considerable, and not unsuccessful, attention has been devoted to domestic research, and the materials thus obtained will be preserved for the use of our future historian. The agent informs me that he has acquired such knowledge of the sources which exist in our own country as will enable him to examine with proper intelligence the archives of the Mother Country; and that he will very cheerfully enter upon the duty at an early day, if such shall be the pleasure of the General Assembly.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

In the summer of 1849, while the various States of our Union were contributing blocks of marble and granite to represent them in the noble National Monument now being erected in memory of Washington by the People of the United States, it occurred to me that I would be rendering acceptable service to the People of the State, and be acting in anticipation of your wishes, to take proper steps to have the State of North Carolina also represented in this filial token of respect to "the Father of his Country."

It was my design to procure a block of native white marble, and cause it to be embellished with the name of the State and her Coat of Arms, and send it on to Washington City, to take its appropriate place in the inside stairway of the Obelisk. Upon making my wishes known, a patriotic association of gentlemen in Lincoln County claimed to enjoy the pleasure and privilege of furnishing a block from the Lincoln quarry, and their offer was accepted. In consequence of some failures in quarrying out a block of suitable dimensions, and much delay in procuring the means of transportation to this place, after it was ready, it did not reach here until a short time past. The meeting of the Legislature being then near at hand, I deemed it more decorous to await your pleasure and action in the premises.

No appropriation having been made for expenditures on such account, a portion of the expense necessarily incurred has been paid by me, and I am personally responsible for the residue. The vouchers are ready for your inspection. The block is now at the Railroad Depot, and it will afford me pleasure to receive your directions to have it forwarded to its place of destination.

FOREIGN COMMUNICATIONS.

In the File marked A, accompanying this message, are sundry communications which it becomes my duty to lay before you.

1. From Secretary of State of the United States, desiring to be furnished with copies of our Acts of Assembly from the year 1840 to the present time, and asking that provision be made for future supply.

2. From the State of Florida, desiring to be supplied with the Reports of our Supreme Court prior to 1845.

3. Form the Central authority of the Royal Commissioners, relating to the admission of the production of American Art and industry at the Industrial Exhibition to be held at London in May, 1851.

4. From Mississippi, relating to granting Bounty Lands to the Officers and soldies of the War of 1812.

5. From an American Association for advancement of science, relating to a Geological Survey of the Country.

6. From Vermont, on a Bureau of Agriculture.

7. From South Carolina, on the Nashville Convention.

8. From Do. Do. On the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso."

9. From New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Connecticut, Mississippi, Missouri and Florida, on Slavery and fugitive slaves.

10. From A. Vattemare, the agent of the State in Paris, on the subject of international, literary, and scientific exchanges.

The Package marked B. contains the resignation of Justices of the Peace, tendered to this Department since the last session.

My letter Book is ready for your inspection, and will, on request, be laid before you by my Private Secretary.

Possessing no power under our Constitution to originate or participate in the framing of our laws, I nevertheless duly appreciate the responsibility and anxiety of your position; and will with great cheerfulness and to the utmost of my ability co-operate with the General Assembly in promoting the best interests, the happiness and honor of the State, and in upholding the integrity and nationality of our glorious Union.

CHARLES MANLY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE. It will be seen that, so far the democratic party have done themselves justice by putting democrats into office. We are not at all sorry that Mr. Miller was ejected from the Capitol. If he had been retained, he would not have had time to meet Mr. Venable again, and make another submission speech. What if Mr. Venable's honest indignation did lead him too far; was it the part of wisdom, friendship, honor, patriotism, to denounce him in harsh and bitter language as a dissentionist? If he had been making a PARTY speech, such a course on the part of Mr. Miller might have been expected.

We say again we are not sorry he was ejected.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, November 22, 1850.

M. F. Arendell, Esq. the Senator from Carteret and Jones, and Hon. W. H. Washington, the Senator from Craven, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The Speaker announced the Committee on joint Rules as follows: Messrs. Lane, Joyner, and Cameron.

Mr. Joyner introduced the following Resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an amendment of the Constitution be referred to a select Committee; that so much thereof as relates to a reorganization of the Public offices, to Finance and State Debts, and to the Washington Monument, be referred to the Joint Committe of the two Houses on Finance; that so much as relates to Common Schools and the distribution of the School Fund, be referred to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund; that so much as relates to Internal Improvements and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements; that so much as relates to the claim of the State on the government of the United States for money advanced, be referred to a select Committee; that so much as relates to the Western Turnpike and Cherokee lands, be referred to a select Committee; that so much as relates to Nag's Head be referred to a select Committee; that so much as relates to the revisal of the Statutes and to foreign communications, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that so much as relates to a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, be referred to a select Committee; and that so much as relates to historical documents be referred to a select Committee.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House to create a joint select Committee of eleven members on the part of the House, and six on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to negro slavery, &c.; and that said Committee be authorized to report by Resolution or otherwise.

The Senate then voted for Engrossing Clerk. [See joint vote in Commons proceedings.]

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill, entitled a bill providing for the calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this State. Read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate voted again for Engrossing Clerk. [See joint vote in Commons proceedings.]

Mr. Lane, from the joint Committee on Rules, made a report, which with some slight amendments, was concurred in.

Mr. Rogers, from the committee to superintend the election, reported that Mr. R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, was duly elected.

In conformity with the order of the Senate, the Speaker announced that he had assigned seats as Reporters to the Editors of the Standard, the Register, and Times.

On motion of Mr. Joyner a message was sent to the House of Commons proposing to vote to-morrow at 12 o'clock for Secretary of State. Mr. Joyner nominated for that office William Hill Esq., the present incumbent.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following committees were announced:

Select Committee on Amendment of the Constitution and Installation of Governor.—Messrs. McLean, Ruffin, Stevenson, Foster of Davidson, and Blow.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Saunders of Wake, Eaton, Barnes of Northampton, Avery, Winston, Jones, Stevenson, Hill of New Hanover, Cherry, Caldwell of Rowan, and Leach of Davidson.

Committee on Private Bills.—Messrs. Wilson, Sanders of Johnston, Person of Northampton, Johnston, McCleese, Hackney, McDowell, Maultsby, Sheek, Scott, Love, Farmer, Brogden, and Pigott.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill repealing that part of the revenue act of 1848–9 imposing a tax of five dollars on persons bringing into the State droves of horses, mules and hogs; read the first time and referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal that part of the revenue act of 1848–9, imposing a tax on sailing vessels; referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of six on the part of the House, and three on the part of the Senate, to be styled the committee on Revenue, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the present revenue laws of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise, whether the said laws need any revision or amendment. Agreed to.

Mr. Eaton a bill concerning the official bonds of Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables; referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of five members from each House, to take into consideration that part of the Governor's Message and other matters relating to the Cherokee lands.

Mr. Erwin, a bill "to insure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States, to assert the right of the Southern States to a fair share in all the benefits of the Government; to encourage domestic industry, and to direct trade to foreign nations;" Ordered to be laid on the table and printed. [See this bill in another column of this paper.]

Mr. Webb, a bill to repeal that part of the revenue act of 1848–9, laying a tax of five dollars on droves of horses, mules, and hogs; read and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Love, a bill "calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

[Mr. Love's bill provides for holding an election in August next, for delegates to a Convention to amend the Constitution; each county to be entitled to as many delegates as it has members in the Commons; the Convention to be held on the third Monday of November next, and to be unlimited.]

Mr. Campbell, from the committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk on Wednesday, reported that Mr. Bryan had received 70 votes, Mr. Thomas 48, and Mr. Burton 37; no one having a majority, there was no election.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election for Engrossing Clerk; the proposition of the House being agreed to by the Senate, the House proceeded to vote under the superintendance of Messrs. Winston, and Flemming; Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, putting Mr. Graham of Rowan in nomination.

Mr. Winston from the committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported that Mr. Bryan had received 71 votes, Mr. Thomas 45, Mr. Burton 35, and Mr. Graham 11. No one having a majority, there was no election.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Engrossing Clerk; the Senate having agreed to the proposition, the House proceeded to vote forthwith under the superintendance of Messrs. Pope and Kelly.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Joint Rules, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. Pope from the committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported that Mr. Bryan had received 92 votes, Thomas 32, Burton 35, Graham 5. Mr. Bryan having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate Falling Creek Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 1850.

After the Journal of the previous day had been read, Mr. Speaker Edwards announced the following standing Committees:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Courts, Barringer, Sherrod, Eborn, Berry, Sessoms, McMillan.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Courts, Gilmer, Washington, Hales, Kelly.

On Education and the Literary Fund—Messrs. Shepard, Bunting, Lillington, Haughton, Williamson, Bower, Jones.

On Claims—Messrs. Drake, Hargrave, Pender, Grist, Wooten, Wiley, Barrow.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Thomas, Jeffreys, Gilmer, Cassidy, Nixon, Boyle, Lane.

On Corporations—Messrs. Cameron, Byerly, Watson, Caldwell of Burke, Davidson, Speight, Thompson.

The Speaker desired the indulgence of the Senate to state, that he had, from considerations of delicacy to the Senate and himself, omitted to appoint the committee on Privileges and Elections. He hoped the Senate would appoint that Committee in such way as might be deemed appropriate.

Mr. Thompson presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to remove from amongst us JOHN EXUM, Esq., for many years a member of this body from the County of Wayne, and who at the time of his death was a member elect to this branch of the General Assembly;

Resolved, That while we bow with resignation to the decrees of Him who holds our destinies in His hands, we desire to express our deep regret at his death, and to give this feeble testimony of esteem to the memory of one who had for a long period of time served his country with fidelity and zeal.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be spread on the journals of the Senate, and the Speaker be requested to cause a copy of them to be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Shepard introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests ordained and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare* and secure the blessings of liberty to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or changed that it fails to secure those objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whims and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed—the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

Resolved, That although we love the Union of the States and view its destruction as a great calamity we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it as a right of self-defence and protection, which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare; and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, is not only their right but it is their duty to secede and punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will, as rebels and traitors.

Resolved, That when we claim the right of secession as a right reserved to the people and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy and one that should not be resorted to unless all means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people have manifestly failed.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress, is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution; and that its repeal or any alteration tending to impede the owner of a slave from retaking his property, will be regarded as undoubted and sufficient evidence that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that a time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited government or resist its encroachments, boldly and effectually.

Resolved, That property in slaves being recognized both by the Constitution of North Carolina and the United States, it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to defend and protect Slave property as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property; and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of such property to any territory of the Union is an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it by the slow but sure process of circumscribing it, and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation than where it now is found.

Resolved, That the injustice done to the slave holding States by the late admission of California into the Union would never have occurred, had the South been united. We therefore invite the co-operation of the slave-holding States in demanding of the Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States, or should it be deemed advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave and the non-slaveholding States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

The Resolutions were read, when Mr. Shepard rose and stated that he did not desire to enter into a discussion of them at present. On his motion, they were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House proposing in the proposition to go into the election of Secretary of State.

Also, a message proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Cherokee lands. Concurred in.

The Speaker announced the Senate branch of the Joint Committee on negro slavery, as consisting of Messrs. Clark, Shepard, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Woodfin, Joyner and Cameron.

Mr. Cameron's bill for the incorporation of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road was taken up, and referred to the Committe on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then voted for Secretary of State.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State, reported that Mr. Hill had received 150 votes, Mr. Dickson 3, and Mr. Patterson 1.

Mr. Washington presented the pension certificate of Thomas Ewell and Alexander Taylor, which was ordered to be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and transmitted to the Commons.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of sundry citizens, praying for the erection of a new County of Cleaveland, Burke, Catawba, and Lincoln; also a counter memorial, which were respectively referred to the Committe on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Committees were announced:

House Branch of Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Person of Moore, Thornton, Gordon, Waugh, Hall, Adams, Jerkins, and Winstead.

House Branch of Committee on Library.—Messrs. Williams of Mecklenburg, Mizell, and Wilson.

*House Branch of

[First bill provides that deeds and bills of sale for the conveyance of lands and slaves, which shall have been registered twenty-one years, shall and may be read in evidence in any Courts of this State notwithstanding any defect in the probate of the same; the second authorizes the County Courts to levy a tax to pay the overseers of the public roads one dollar per day, while superintending repairs to the roads.]

Mr. Wiggins introduced a resolution, for which Mr. Saunders of Wake, offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the most eligible plan for the speedy removal of free persons of color from the State, and for their better government whilst they shall remain within the same, and report accordingly.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the select Committee on the amendments of the Constitution inquire into the expediency of making the following amendments:

1. To abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate.

2. To give to the people the right of electing the Superior Court Judges, and of changing the tenure of their office for a term not less than seven years.

3. To give to the people the right of electing Justices of the Peace, and for a term of years not less than four.

4. To restrict the General Assembly in all appropriations of the public money, when the sum shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or when the faith of the State shall be pledged unless by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, or by the vote of a majority of two successive Legislatures; and that the Committee report a bill for the earliest constitutional mode of carrying these amendments into effect with the approbation of the people.

Mr. Eaton remarked that he was willing, as a matter of courtesy, to vote for referring every proposition of this kind that might be offered; but he must distinctly state that he was opposed to any and every change in the Constitution of the State; he further stated that he should oppose the holding of a Convention to amend it, whether absolute or limited.

Mr. Cherry concurred with the gentleman from Warren, and should oppose any measure designed to effect any alteration in the Constitution.

A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into an election for Secretary of State at 12 o'clock, M. Concurred in.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill repealing the first and second sections of the Act of 1848–9, entitled an act concerning the President and Directors of the Literary Board. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[Repeals that portion of the Act declaring that all suits brought by or against the President and Directors of the Literary Board, shall be brought in the Superior Court of Wake.]

Mr. Sharpe, a bill restoring jury trials to the County Court of Buncombe. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Webb, a bill to amend the act of 1848–9, on the subject of Common Schools. Referred to Committee on Education.

[Bill declares that the School Committee in each School District, shall be elected by the voters of the District.]

On motion of Mr. Martin, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and report what, in their opinion, would be the best policy for the State of North Carolina to pursue in relation to said railroad.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of amending the Common School Law, so as have annual, instead of semi-annual dividends of the Common School fund; also, a resolution instructing the committee on amendments to the Constitution to inquire into the expediency of an amendment, changing the mode of appointing Justices of Peace.

Mr. Fleming introduced the following resolution, upon which he demanded the yeas and nays:

Resolved, That the Committee to whom is referred the subject of amendments to the Constitution, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the people at the polls in August next, to decide whether or not they will call a convention to amend the Constitution; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Rayner said he was disposed to go for the resolution, if it did not commit the House to any particular course.

Mr. Flemming made some remarks that did not reach the ear of the Reporter.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, was in favor of the resolution. Every proposition to amend the Constitution, ought to be laid before the Committee, so that the members might have opportunity to consider the views of every one.

Mr. Avery concurred in the opinion that all these propositions should be sent to the Committee on amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, was disposed to send these propositions to the Committee, if he thought they would consider them fairly. He firmly believed that that committee would give to this question of amending the Constitution a party character.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, called the gentleman from Guilford to order, for speaking disrespectfully of the members of a committee of this House.

Mr. Caldwell said he would endeavor to proceed in order. He wished to let the people be heard, and also, that the representatives of the people in this House, should vote directly on this question.

Mr. Rayner was glad to see this preliminary discussion; he wished to hear the opinions and views of the members generally. He did not participate in the apprehensions and misgivings of his friend from Guilford. He was willing to trust democrats in this matter. Two years ago, this question of amending the Constitution was postponed until late in the session. He expressed a hope that the Committee would go to work immediately, and consider it carefully. This question was not of party—it had become too strong for party. There were two questions of paramount importance that were already proposed for the consideration of this House—one, the question of constitutional reform—and the other, that of slavery. He was pleased to see that all parts of the State were nearly agreed on these questions. He should like the views of all sections. He hoped that the committee would report at an early day, and he made these remarks to let the committee know that an early report was expected of them.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, had called the gentleman from Guilford to order because he had reflected upon members of this House. He thought this was not the time to go into a discussion of this question.

Mr. Rayner interrupted Mr. S. He did not wish to discuss, but merely to hear the views of all sections.

Mr. Saunders was not prepared himself to discuss this question now. He wished to get some statistical facts from the Marshal, before he could say what his own views were. He thought the gentleman from Hertford mistaken, that parties were divided on this subject.

Mr. Rayner disclaimed; he did not think of party while making his remarks.

Mr. Saunders accepted his disclaimer; he had no doubt the committee would give every proposition brought before them, a fair consideration, and would report at an early day. This was not the occasion to go into a discussion of questions connected with amending the Constitution. Some allusion to remarks that fell from the gentleman from Hertford on Monday last, that if it was to be a war to the knife, his party were ready to do battle in self-defence.

Mr. Rayner apologized for his remarks on Monday last. He was somewhat irritated at the time, and might have allowed his excitement to vent itself in rather harsh remarks. He intended only to say that the Whig party would make a gallant resistance if pressed to the wall.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, believed that the people desired an alteration in the Constitution, and he should go for an open Convention. It was not necessary to connect this question with party. He was in favor of the bill introduced yesterday by the gentleman from Haywood, authorizing an unlimited Convention, and if the committee did not report such a bill, he should introduce such an one himself. He was sorry to see such an ebullition of party feeling as had been exhibited during the discussion; he was sorry to see party feelings aroused on party in the session. He thought it would be a sectional rather than a party issue. He believed that the people were able and competent to govern themselves, and should vote for an unlimited Convention.

Mr. Flemming had no idea of throwing a firebrand into the House; his object was to place the matter before the people. It was evident that they desired a change.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, disclaimed all intention to connect this question with that of party. He regretted it, if he had said anything reflecting on any member of this House; he had not intended it. He only intended to say that it had been made a party question on former occasions, and he wished to stop it now. He was in favor of an open Convention, and should vote for the resolution of Mr. Flemming.—He was glad to see a disposition manifested to consider it independent of party.

Mr. Eaton said, as this was a mere resolution of inquiry, he should vote for the reference, but should vote against any change in the Constitution.

Mr. Stevenson hoped the call for the yeas and nays would be withdrawn. He was in favor of the reference, while he was opposed to the views of the gentleman from Yancey. He was nevertheless for giving every proposition due consideration.

Mr. Flemming declined to withdraw the call for the yeas and nays. The resolution was then adopted, yeas 105, nays 12.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House, under the superintendance of Messrs. Stevenson and Pigott, proceeded to vote for Secretary of State.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to appoint a joint select Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Avery offered a resolution in favor of the Clerk of the County Court of Caldwell; referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to incorporate Windsor Female Academy in Bertie county; referred to Committee on Education.

An ineffectual motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Pigott, from the Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State, reported that William Hill had received 150 votes, Mr. Dickson 3, and Mr. Patterson 1. Mr. Hill having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived by the House. A motion to go into the election of Comptroller was laid on the table. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, November 25, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committees:

Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Bunting, Barringer, Washington.

On Finance.—Messrs. Bower, Lillington, Gilmer, Watson, Lane, Hester, Speight, and Drake.

Joint Select Committee on Western Turnpike &c.—Messrs. Thomas, Bower, Woodfin, Jones, and Bond.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Amendment of the Constitution.—Messrs. Clarke, Courts, Woodfin, Shepard and Williamson.

Nags Head.—Messrs. Joyner, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Bynum, Nixon, and Rogers.

Historical Documents.—Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell of Burke, Thompson, Davidson, and Hargrave.

Geological and Min. Survey.—Messrs. Bynum, Haughton, Drake, Collins, and Shepard.

Claim on United States.—Messrs. Caldwell of M., Kelly, Richardson, Canady, and Herring.

Mr Washington presented the memorial of Sukey Burden, a free woman, of color, of Wayne County; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Thompson presented the certificates of Theophilus Gardner and William Sasser, of Wayne county; which were signed by the Speaker of the Senate, and ordered to be transmitted to the Commons.

Mr. Hoke presented the petition of Ephraim Lutz, praying to be restored to his marital rights; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company. Read first time and referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bynum presented a bill to prohibit Clerks of County Courts from issuing certificates of freedom to free persons of color, as heretofore under a penalty of $100. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The hour of twelve having arrived, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, (Mr. Shepard in the Chair,) a committee consisting of Messrs. Bower, Cameron, and Joyner, were appointed, to nominate a committee on Privileges and Elections, and report the names of said Committee to the Senate. Mr. Cameron, from this committee, reported the following gentlemen as the committee on Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Lillington, Washington, Woodfin, and Hargrave.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to raise a joint select committee of seven on the part of the House and six on the part of the Senate, to prepare a suitable inscription for the block of Marble to be sent from this State for the Washington Monument. The Speaker announced Messrs. Cameron, Hoke, Joyner, Bower, Shepard, and Gilmer as the Senate's branch of the committee.

The Senate *refused* to concur with the Commons in raising a joint committee on Revenue. The Senate also *refused* to concur with the House in raising a joint committee on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Tuesday morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Committees were announced:

House branch of the Joint Select Committee on Negro Slavery.—Messrs. Saunders of Wake, Rayner, Avery, Sanders, of Johnston, Hill, of Brunswick, Stowe, Leach, of Davidson, Blow, Erwin, Hill, of Caswell, and Person, of Moore.

Mr. Pigott moved a resolution allowing the keeper of Capitol to occupy a room; resolution was passed, but subsequently re-considered and laid on the table.

Mr. Mizell introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Resolved, That the 2nd clause of the 3d section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people on the 1st Monday of Nov. 1835, shall be specifically so amended as prescribed in the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 4th article of said amended Constitution, that all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

On motion of Mr. Donthet, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on drovers, bringing droves of horses, mules and hogs into this State.

Mr. Maulsby presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad; reading dispensed with, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

[Memorial asks for a subscription on the part of the State, of $500,000 to assist in the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, in bonds of the State redeemable in 20 or 30 years, or that the State endorse the bonds of the company to that amount.]

Mr. Walton a resolution instructing Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of extending the North Carolina Railroad east from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort, and west from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

Mr. McDowell, a resolution in favor of James G. Dickson, late Representative from the county of Duplin, to allow him $45, to be paid out of the Treasury; referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Steele, a bill to incorporate Rockingham Division, No. 32, S. of T., at Rockingham, Richmond county; referred to committee on private Bills.

Mr. McLean, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Yadkin, out of a part of Surry; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. W. McNeill a bill for the better application of the school fund; referred to committee on Education, and ordered to be printed. [Bill provides for the education of orphans, and children having no means.]

Mr. Stevenson presented the pension certificate of John Rhem; ordered to be countersigned by Speaker and sent to Senate.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, introduced a resolution to print all the bills and resolutions of a public character, which was adopted; subsequently it was reconsidered, and on the motion of Mr. Stevenson, was referred to the committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, it was made the duty of the door-keepers to have the National flag hoisted on the roof of the Capitol during the session of the two houses of the General Assembly.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to repeal the Common School law, and pay the School money into the Treasury; bill was rejected.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company; referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

A message was received from the State Treasurer, communicating his annual report; on motion, it was sent to the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blow presented the following resolution, which was referred to the joint select committee on negro slavery:

WHEREAS, The series of acts passed the last session of Congress and known as the "Compromise," although they did not meet our approbation fully, have become the law of the land, and as such ought to be obeyed; and, whereas, the Fugitive Slave Law was all that was gained by the South in return for the surrender of important rights; therefore,

Resolved, That should said law be repealed or essentially modified by Congress, or *nullified* and made inoperative by the people of the North, we will be in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether the Bank of Fayetteville, in issuing bills of the denomination of one dollar and two dollars, has not acted in contravention of its charter, and the general law of the State.

Mr. Hill of Caswell, a bill to increase the revenue of the State, and to amend revenue act of 1848–'9; referred to committee on Finance. [Bill provides to amend act of 1848–9, so as to impose a tax of one-fourth per cent. on every dollar invested in the slave trade, in sailing and steam vessels, or in any other species of trade, or invested in stocks of any kind in or out of the State, excepting Bank stock already taxed, and sums less than one thousand dollars.]

Mr. Saunders of Wake, introduced a resolution concerning the block of Marble designed for the Washington National Monument from North Carolina. Some conversation followed between Messrs. Saunders, Barnes of Northampton, and Rayner, with respect to the proper committee to consider the subject. The resolution was finally adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of thirteen, seven on the part of the House, and six on the part of the Senate to inquire into the propriety of having an appropriate inscription made on the block of marble which is designed for the Washington Monument.

The Committee on Finance were discharged from the further consideration of that portion of the Governor's Message relating to this subject.

Mr. Flemming introduced a bill to amend the Yancy and McDowell Turnpike Company; referred to Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webb a resolution authorizing the chairman of the Board of Superintendants of Common Schools, Rutherford county, to collect from the Sheriff of Polk county the money in his hands belonging to the School fund; referred to Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill declaring the meaning of the term "safely secured," in the revenue act of 1848–9.

A motion by Mr. Wilson to go into the election of Comptroller on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, and of Treasurer on Thursday the same time, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, declaring the meaning of the revenue act of 1848–9, concerning Guardian Bonds.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the non-intercourse bill introduced by Mr. Erwin was taken up from the table, and referred to the Committee on negro slavery.

The House then adjourned.

[Telegraphed for the National Intelligencer.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 21—9 P. M.

The Union Meeting held in the Chinese Museum to-night is largely attended. Hon. John Sergeant is presiding.

A series of resolutions has been adopted, asserting that the care of the Union is a sanctified trust, which ought to be dear to every American; holding the Fugitive Slave Law as in accordance with the Constitution; that, being a law-abiding community, we repose confidence in the majority of the people to rise in their majesty and assert the supremacy of the laws; and that the series of statutes enacted by the late Congress, passed in a spirit of compromise and patriotism, are in no respect a departure from the Constitution.

A letter was read from the Hon. James Buchanan, excusing himself for not personally answering the invitation. He declares, as his solemn opinion, that it is necessary, in order to preserve the Union, to rebuke and put down agitation in the North in regard to Southern slavery. He censures the fanaticism of the North on that subject, and cites Gen. Jackson's message in 1835, when the hero looked upon the circulation of abolition papers in the South as leading to civil war. He descants at length on the Wilmot proviso, and speaks of it as the instrument that defeated every attempt to form a Territorial Government for our Mexican acquisitions. He says that if such Governments had been established at the proper time, California would have changed her Territorial into a State Government, as naturally as a youth changes into manhood. He pronounces the Wilmot proviso dead; says that slavery will not be abolished in the District of Columbia while it exists in Maryland; and speaks of the Fugitive Slave Law as constitutional, and one that ought to be sustained by the people.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20—5 P. M.

Death of Col. R. M. Johnson—Council Meeting—An Abolition Outrage—City Mortality—Forrest Case.

The telegraph, this afternoon, announces the death at Louisville, Ky., yesterday morning, of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, after a brief but severe illness. The life of this distinguished man is a part of the history of his country, and all will mourn his death, whilst thousands will feel that a warm-hearted friend has been taken from them by the hand of death. Although an undeviating politician, even his political opponents esteemed him as one against whom no enmity could be entertained.

Mr. J. G. McPheeters, of Raleigh, North Carolina, has arrived in this city accompanied by his little child, a girl five years of age, from whom a nurse he had brought with him was stolen by the abolitionists at Pittsburg. The girl was a favorite house servant, who had charge of the child from its infancy since the death of its mother, and was much attached to the child. He is satisfied that she would not have left him except by force, and he would not have parted with her for ten times her value. She was stolen off from a boat at Pittsburg, whilst he was looking after his baggage. The marshal of Pittsburg, to whom he applied for assistance, assured him that, such was the organization of the abolitionists, all search was useless.

Mrs. Forrest, I observe by the New York papers, has withdrawn her suit against Edwin Forrest for adultery.

MISSISSIPPI. One of our delegates to the Southern Convention, on his way home, has kindly forwarded us a telegraphic despatch from Atlanta, furnishing cheering and important intelligence from Mississippi. A telegraphic despatch from Jackson, (Miss.) was received at Nashville, on the day of the adjournment, saluting the Convention with three cheers in the name of Mississippi; and stating that the Legislature had convened; that Gov. QUITMAN's message was "all right;" and that forty thousand copies of it had been ordered to be published. The "Great Union Meeting" at which Gen. Foote was to make his grand effort to sustain himself, had proved to be a failure, and the Southern Rights Party were in high spirits.

Charleston Mercury.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the organization of our State Legislature, says:

"We congratulate the Democracy of North Carolina upon the favorable auspices under which they have commenced. May they so conduct their deliberation as to make permanent their return to power! David S. Reid, Esq., the Governor elect, will be inaugurated the 1st of January next."

It will be seen by our legislative reports this week that Hon. W. N. Edwards has been elected Speaker of the Senate of North Carolina. This intelligence will be gratifying to his fellow citizens, who have the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity, for the discharge of the duties of the high station to which he has been called.

Warrenton News.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States. They must be Preserved.

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The first week of the session has passed off quietly and without excitement. The various Committees have been appointed, have gone to work, and will in due time report to their respective Houses the results of their labors.

A number of Bills, Resolutions, and Memorials have been presented; and the prospect upon the whole is that we shall have a laborious session.

The strong and pointed Resolutions of Mr. Shepard on the Slavery question, will be found in another column. It will also be perceived that the two Houses have raised a joint Committee of eighteen, to whom the question of Slavery generally has been referred. This Committee embodies much of the experience and talent of the two Houses, and we shall look with deep interest to its action.

We have conversed with many members of both parties on this vital question, and we are gratified to state that but one spirit seems to pervade them all. Our assailants of the free States have now arrived at a point where North Carolina will *stand* and *act*, if act finally she must. The mind of her people, judging from the tone of her Representatives, is made up. She will recede no farther. We speak what we *know*. Let those who are assailing our institutions and trampling on the Constitution, beware!

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The two Houses on Saturday last elected William Hill, Esq., the present incumbent, Secretary of State for the ensuing two years. Mr. Hill had no regular opposition, and received 150 votes.

Mr. Hill has occupied this office for some thirty-five or forty years, having been originally elected by the Republicans and continued ever since. He is honest, capable, and faithful; and under these circumstances the Democrats, acting in a spirit of liberality, have thought proper to retain him. He is a Whig, but if he had been a Democrat he would have been compelled to "walk the plank" long since. It is due, however, to Mr. Hill to say that he has, on no occasion, taken an active or prominent part as a Whig partizan; but that, on the contrary, he voted at the late election in this County for several Democrats.

The election of Comptroller and Solicitors will probably take place during the present week. That of the Treasurer will be postponed, as usual, until the Finance Committee shall have made their report.

McBRIDE AND CROOKS.

The Greensborough Patriot, in reply to our interrogatories, says:

"We understand that no bill of indictment against Crooks and McBride, or either of them, was sent in to the Grand Jury during the recent term of Guilford Superior Court, for want of sufficient evidence to sustain such bill. But a bill was sent in against another man—a private individual in very humble circumstances of life—sustained by evidence similar to that on which the bill was found against McBride in Forsyth county; the Jury returned it "not a true bill." We learn that the Judge, at the request of the Solicitor, informed the Jury that the pamphlet, as charged in the bill was incendiary. On what ground the Jury based their refusal to return a true bill has not, of course, transpired. After Court was over, we are informed, a warrant was issued by a Justice of the Peace against this same individual; but he had absconded."

The Patriot adds: "The Standard's conjecture, that McBride will not abide the termination of his appeal to the Supreme Court, *is very probably correct.*"

President Fillmore has written a letter, through his acting Secretary of State, to a gentleman in Georgia, in which he says in substance that he will see to it that the fugitive-slave law is faithfully executed. That is the substance of the letter. It is characterized, however, by a vein of special pleading altogether unworthy the President of the United States. He says he has no *official* proofs that the law has been obstructed. Does he not *know* that the law is a dead letter in most of the free States? Why does he not call upon his Marshal in Massachusetts for a report of the facts in the Hughes case? Why does he not *remove* the Marshal?

The truth is, Mr. Fillmore's feelings are against the law, and he would no doubt be glad to see it repealed; but as long as it *is* the law he intends to enforce it, *provided* he is *officially* informed that its execution is obstructed! Could he do less without perjuring himself?

BOSTON FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE. A despatch from Washington (says the Boston Post) states that the case of the United States marshal in Boston will be attended to on Mr. Webster's return. This may or may not be so. The President has not been *officially* informed of the dereliction of duty on the part of the Marshal, and will not remove him of course, until he is so informed. But who is to inform him? *The Marshal?* Who besides? Why does not Mr. Fillmore call upon that officer for a statement of the facts?

A large portion of our paper will necessarily be occupied during the session with the Legislative proceedings, to the exclusion of Editorials and miscellaneous matter. The present session may be truly regarded as the most important ever held in North Carolina; and the people are therefore anxious to be fully informed of its action and the grounds of its action. We shall endeavor to spread this information before them. It will be vastly more valuable in itself, as it must be more interesting to all of them, than any thing that could proceed from our own pen.

The Greensborough Patriot is evidently well pleased with Gov. Manly's Message. We are not surprised at this; but we have the best reasons for believing that this document has given deep dissatisfaction to Eastern Whigs. We shall take up this Message in our next, and "speak our mind" freely on some of its most prominent and important points.

DIRECT TRADE. At the meeting of the Mobile Southern Rights Association last Monday night, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency, cost, &c., of building eight steam-propellers, capable of carrying 3,000 bales of cotton, with a view of promoting a direct trade between Mobile and Europe.

We have received several numbers of the "Tri-Weekly Star," by Thomas J. Lemay and Son. It is handsomely printed, and filled with interesting matter. Though we differ with the Editors politically, we wish them success in their enterprise.

Congress will assemble on Monday next. The Session will be brief, but extremely important to the country. We shall endeavor to keep our readers fully advised of the proceedings.

The people of Georgia voted yesterday for Delegates to their State Convention.

The Cape Fear river, says the Carolinian, is now as viguble for all the steamers on it.

Mr. Erwin's Southern Right's Bill.

A Bill to insure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States—to assert the right of the Southern States to a fair share in all the benefits of the Government—to encourage Domestic Industry and Direct Trade with Foreign nations.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That in addition to the provisions of the existing Revenue Laws, every merchant, pedlar, factor, and trader of whatsoever description, shall be subject to the following regulations: Every such person shall on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1852, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, state upon oath and in writing before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the county in which he resides or in any other where he is engaged in trade, the value of all the goods, wares, and merchandise, of every kind, which he may have on hand for sale; and upon the sum so set forth by him there shall be imposed a tax of ten per cent *ad valorem*, which said tax shall be collected and paid to the State in the same manner as all other taxes are collected and paid. Provided, nevertheless, that if he shall state upon affidavit that the whole or any part of said goods is the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the following States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Florida, or of any foreign country, then the aforesaid tax of ten per cent due upon such part shall not be collected; and said merchant or trader shall be exempt from paying the same, leaving him subject only to the tax on such articles as may have been produced or manufactured in any of the States of this Union not named in this Act.

And be it further enacted, That on the first day of January in each and every year succeeding the time specified in the above section, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, every such merchant, trader, &c. shall in like manner state upon oath before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as aforesaid, the value in cash of all the purchases of goods, wares, and merchandise made by him in the preceding twelve months of each year, upon which a similar tax of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be imposed and collected in like manner as hereinbefore provided, and subject to the exceptions aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That if after three months from the first day of January in each year after the year 1852, any such merchant or trader shall have failed to comply with the above provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county wherein such failure shall have occured, to collect double the said tax from such person so failing as aforesaid. Provided, nevertheless, the Courts may release him as in other cases of double tax.

Be it further enacted, That if any merchant, trader, &c. shall make a false statement under the provisions of this act with an intent to defraud the State, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be proceeded against as in other cases of like nature; or if any such person by any shift, device or evasion, shall attempt to avoid the payment of the tax hereinbefore imposed, he shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon his conviction before any Court of Record in the State, it shall be the duty of the Court in behalf of the State to render judgment against him in double the sum of the tax which he has so fraudulently endeavored to avoid the payment of; and in addition to said judgment he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment as in other cases of misdemeanor.

Be it further enacted, That every such merchant, or trader as above described, shall in answer to any enquiry made by any customer or purchaser, state truly according to the best of his knowledge or belief the place where any article which he may offer for sale was produced, grown, or manufactured; and if he shall intentionally make a false statement in this respect, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars in each instance, to be recovered by warrant before any Justice of the Peace, one half of which said penalty shall go to any person who may sue for the same, the other to the State.

Be it further enacted, That every such merchant, trader, &c. as aforesaid, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1853, shall be liable to an annual tax of one hundred dollars. Provided, nevertheless, that if such person shall make it appear by his own oath or otherwise before the Clerk of the County Court aforesaid that his purchases for said year have been wholly made in any of the above named slave-holding States, he shall then be exempt from the payment of said tax.

Be it further enacted, That if within three years from the passage of this act all the above slave-holding States shall not have passed a law or laws similar to this, then the exemptions herein contained shall be held to extend only to the productions of such States as have adopted similar laws.

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Law shall remain in force until the Territories of the United States shall be opened to the citizens of North Carolina in the possession and enjoyment of every species of property which they may now lawfully hold within the limits of said State, and until the constitutional provision relative to the delivery of fugitive slaves shall be faithfully carried out in practice throughout the United States.

Be it further enacted, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be and he is hereby respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this Act to the Governor of each of the States above named, with a request that it be laid before the Legislatures of the same, in the hope that they will pass a similar law or laws.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

POSTING THE BOOKS FOR 1850. There being no more elections for 1850 for Federal Officers, we close our accounts below for the year for members of Congress:

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	1850.		1848.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Missouri,	3	2	0	5
Iowa,	0	2	1	1
Vermont,	3	1	3	1
Florida,	1	0	1	0
Maine,	2	5	2	5
South Carolina,	0	7	0	7
Pennsylvania,	9	15	15	9
Ohio,	8	13	10	11
New York,	17	17	32	3
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1
Wisconsin,	0	3	1	2
Michigan,	2	1	1	2
Massachusetts,*	3	0	9	0
Illinois,	1	5	1	6
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
	50	77	81	52

*Seven vacancies.

A full House comprises 233 members. Of these, 127 or more than half, have already been elected. This shows a loss of 31 members, and one half of them in this State. We can hardly expect that the next Congress will be otherwise than largely Democratic.

The Senators who hold over from the 4th of March next, are 41, viz: 18 Whigs and 23 Democrats. Those whose terms expire at that date, including Mr. Ewing of Ohio, who holds his place by appointment of the Governor, are Whigs 8, Democrats 13, and the States to elect will increase this majority.

N. Y. Express.

It is stated that the owner of the fugitives, Crafts and his wife, intends to enter a prosecution against the Marshal of Boston for failing to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. If he can succeed it will be a very good speculation, as the law imposes a penalty of $1000, on the officer for the failure to secure a fugitive, when proper application is made to him. The Vigilance Committee will likewise come in for "snacks" to the tune of a thousand each for obstructing the law. We hope that Dr. Collins will succeed in mulcting each one of the gang of law-breakers as far as the statute will permit.

Petersburg News.

So do we; but how much will a *Boston Jury* give in such a case?

Judge Berrien declines being a candidate for the Georgia Convention, on account of his senatorial duties. He reiterates his conviction of the wrongs already suffered by the South, and expresses his apprehension of further aggression.

A meeting was held in Newbern, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of making arrangements for laying before the Legislature, now in session, a memorial in favor of extending the North Carolina Rail Road to that place.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Latest from Europe.—Arrival of the Niagara.—One week later from Europe.—Decline in Cotton, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—a. m. The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 9th instant, and London dates to the 8th.

The past week has been one of general quietness in commercial affairs for all kinds of produce, and the demand has been of a less animated character than for some time past; yet prices remain without much change, holders being generally disposed to require former prices. The accounts from the chief markets of the continent this week partake of dullness, and the demand for most descriptions of goods is limited, whilst holders are not willing to realize, but not disposed to take lower prices.

ENGLAND. The late Papal bull, appropriating the Roman Catholic Hierarchy to England, has produced unprecedented agitation and excitement. Meetings of the clergy and laity were being held simultaneously in every diocese everywhere. A sentiment of indignation is expressed in towns so similar, that an account of any one of these meetings might be taken for the other.

The political news generally is of a more than usually interesting character, but nothing of very great moment has taken place.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from London, from Baring & Brothers, stating that exchange was well attended, but the season for shipments drawing to a close, and the dealers for home consumption are well supplied. Only a moderate amount of business is doing in produce, and prices in most cases are without change; and as holders have declined to press sales, little change is expected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov 6. Since Monday the market has been exceedingly heavy, and as holders have manifested considerable desire to realize, buyers have conducted their operations with great caution; and, under these circumstances, prices have again sustained a decline of ⅛ to 3d. for American on the prices a week ago.

Surats, Bengal, and Egyptian have also declined ½d., though they are in fair demand. This state of things is to be attributed to the rigid determination of the trade to continue their purchases to actual wants, and the increasing uneasiness of holders under the most trifling cessation in the demand.

MARRIED,

Near Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday 7th instant, by Rev. Henry B. Cowles, Rev. William H. Barnes, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss Mary A. Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Ann Morgan.

In Currituck County, on the 13th instant, Edward Woodhouse, Esq. to Elizabeth F., daughter of Col. John B. Jones.

On the 5th instant, in Christ Church, St. Louis, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hawks, Hon. Edward Carrington Cabell, of Florida, to Anna Maria Wilcox, daughter of Mrs. General Ashley.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Doctor Drane, General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, to Miss Cornelia A., daughter of Col. John D. Jones of the former place.

In Salisbury on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Archibald Baker, Mr. Wm. H. Michael, to Miss Isabel E. Ramsour, all of Lincolnton.

In Iredell County, on the 13th inst., by Robt. A. Shimpock, Esq., Mr. Samuel L. H. Torrance, of Mecklenburg, to Miss Sarah A. Ross.

In Wake County, on Thursday the 21st inst., by Simon Smith, Esq., Mr. James Hobby, to Miss Martha Avery, daughter of Simon Avery, deceased.

On the 19th instant, Mr. C. Gillaspie, of Greensboro', to Miss Frances Suggs, of Wake county.

In Chatham county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. W. M. Shipp, the Rev. Wm. Barringer of Cabarrus, to Miss Lavinia M., daughter of the late John Alston.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Mary Beard, widow of the late John Beard, Sr., aged 75 years 6 months and 4 days. Also, on the 20th inst., Mr. Wm. M. Elliott, Merchant of the Firm of Brown, Fraley & Co., aged about 36 years.

At his residence in Wakulla county, Florida, on Sunday the 10th instant, after an illness of only seventeen hours, Henry Burden, a native of Sampson County, N. C.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, November 21. Stock of bacon on hand light, and selling at from 4 to 10 according to quality; corn 67 cents; Flour, Northern, $6 50 to $8; ground peas arriving freely, and selling at $1 20 per bushel. The Journal says of Naval Stores:—Since Thursday last, Turpentine has taken a downward tendancy, and Spirits Turpentine was active. The amount of Turpentine disposed of since the commencement of the 14th, foots up to about 11 to 1200 bbls., ranging from $2 70 down to $2 35 per bbl. for dip and from $1 50 to $1 45 per bbl. for hard. We hear of no sales of *Spirits Turpentine* for several days past. The last reported were 40 cents per gallon. *Tar*. Sales within the week have been made at $1 55 per bbl. A sale of some 200 bbls. common *Rosin*, was made at $1 15 per bbl., of extra size.

FAYETTEVILLE, November 23. Bacon 10 cents; cotton 12 to 12½, and the market changeable; corn 82 to 90 cents per bushel; flour $5 75 to $6 50.

CHARLESTON, November 23. Cotton selling at from 13 to 13½ cents for the ordinary article. The Courier says, "among the sales of yesterday, we learn that seventeen bales were sold at 15 and four bales at 16 cents. They were new cotton and upland of extra fine

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doh'ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys' Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup. Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

For the Toilet.

12 Doz. Farina Cologne, Genuine,
24 do American do Assorted,
6 do Lubin's and Bazine's Extract, of every variety —some new kinds, Jenny Lind, &c.,
24 doz. assorted Preparations for the Hair,
Aromatic Vinegar, Depilatory Powder, Lip Salve, Pomade Divine, Eau Lustrale, Bay Rum, Queen o Flower and Rose Oil, Pearl Powder, Circassion Balls Powder Puffs, just received at PESCUD'S
Drug Store.
Raleigh, September 30th, 1850. 835—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sellon as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.
O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by
O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offered in this market.
E. L. HARDING & Co.
October 12th, 1850. 838—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.
SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bog" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—*with no Northern House —but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa llo any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and it we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.
November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

"THE CRY IS EVER ONWARD!"
PYFER & CO.

The Old and Imperishably renowned Prize Sellers.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have for years been dispensing large and handsome Prizes to their Correspondents have never had such a propitious month as the month of November has proven
IN THE WAY OF SELLING PRIZES!
And they feel assured that the month of December must far surpass any preceding one as the schemes are
Unusually Rich, Brilliant and Dazzling.
Now is the time for speculators to invest with a full certainty of unbounded success.
You that would have your pockets well lined on
CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAYS
Do not neglect to seize the present opportunity of securing to yourselves that much coveted object—MONEY.
Which may be obtained by the trifling outlay of a $5 or $10 bill in some of the following splendid schemes.

Grand Lotteries for December, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
Dec. 2	2 $15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	2 of 25,000	75 Nos	19 drawn	10	40 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
14	52,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	15	48 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
19	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
25	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
26	22,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	3	13 00
28	61,370	78 Nos	12 drawn	25	100 00
30	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
31	25,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.
PLEASE OBSERVE.
Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.
The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded by Pyfer & Co's.
Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.
Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.
In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,
PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.
Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.
Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.
In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.
All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.
A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Lewis's Pure White Lead.

WE are now in receipt of a supply of this superior White Lead, which has been tried and pronounced by an experienced Painter, to be equal to any manufactured in this country.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
August 21st, 1850. 829—

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.
OLIVER & PROCTER.
Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

White Lead

5000 lbs. Pure Lead in 25 and 100 lb. kegs. jus received at PESCUD'S.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

GLASS JARS.—30 dozen assorted low priced Jars for Preserves and Confectioners use, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Aug. 27, 1850. 830—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.
October 30, 1850. 839—5t.

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-houes necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,
P. A. ATKINSON.
Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an exeellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.
D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THERE will be sold on the 2nd Monday in December next, at the Court House in Whiteville, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849:
10,000 Acres, the property of John H. White, it being a part of the Big Swamp, lying on both sides of the White Marsh, and on the east side of N. L. Williamson and D. F. Williamson's Survey. $28 25.
1,600 Acres, the property of David Lewis, not given in—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $37 38½.
200 Acres, the property of S. N. Richardson, not given in for 1849—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $3 57.
200 Acres, the property of Jacob Strickland, lying on Long Branch, 67 cts.
90 Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Bull Skin Bay, the property of the heirs of John Goodwin, deceased, $1,95.
21 Acres, property of Needham Merritt, on the South side of Sole's Swamp, 30 cts,
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, *Shff.*
Sept. 1850. (Pr. Adv. $6.) 835—td.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for its Taxes the Lands belonging to Robert M. Brickell, Harris Norfleet's heirs, Abram Ricks and M. Fort, Ballard's heirs, William S. Futrell, Jesse Nelson, Exum Nelson's heirs, before the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in December, 1850.

Acres	Owners	Location	Tax
150	Harris Norfleet,	Roanoke River,	$8,32
172	Robert M. Brickell,	"	1,92
11	"	"	32
300	Ballard's heirs,	Poticasi Creek,	8,32
60	William Futrell,	"	1,00
92	Jesse Nelson,		1,52
60	Exum Nelson,		1,32
200	Abram Rix and M. Fort,		6,72

H. SPIVEY, *Shff.*
Sept. 2, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $3) 835—td.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 2—tf.

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American Book of Church Music, by Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb. Also, The Home Altar—an appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems. H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836—

North Carolina Specialty.

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!

The Largest Assortment of Goods

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.
Sign of the R R R R.
Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.
OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* ourselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.
Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.
J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings
of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of
Ready-Made Clothing,
consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.
HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.
Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. } March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh. Nov 9. 842—

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!
Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20; Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular. OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz;
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,

The Southern Home Manufactory,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.
Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen; 1 Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.
N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

Perfumed Matches,

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do,
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by applying to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850.

Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations!

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When